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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCH

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Spaniards at Cadix are reported as being in a state of great excitement, fearing our ships may go across.

President McKinley has sent to the senate the names of James L. Patterson for the position of collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon.

A leading Washington diplomat says the departure of Shafter's expedition destroys all chances of an early peace and commits the government to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The president has sent to congress recommendation for the advancement of Lieutenant Hobson, who sank the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, ten members in the list of naval constructors.

Disgruntled sailors on the Harvard and Yale, 600 of whom are foreigners, will not be released. Their protests are vain, as the British and German consuls refuse to interfere in the matter. The charges made by the sailors of a breach of faith on the part of the government are held to be unfounded.

The services of our marines are being appreciated. Secretary Long has commended the zeal and discretion of the Captain of the Marietta. The secretary says the recent long voyage of the gunboat demonstrated the abilities of her master and crew. The captain of the revenue-cutter Hudson also has been commended for his gallantry at Cardenas.

A special from Key West says that advice from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government in La Guajira, Camagney, report that over 6,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from the Puerto Principe and Novitas garrisons have deserted to the Cuban patriot army. The immediate cause of the desertions was fear inspired by the proximity of the American fleet.

Sampson's battleships are clearing the way for Shafter's men in Cuba. The defenses at Caimanera, the terminus of the railroad leading to Guantanamo have been reduced. The Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee participated in the bombardment. Firing continued until the brick fort and earthworks constituting the defenses were completely demolished and their occupants compelled to take to the bushes. The Spanish guns fired but five shots, all of which went wild.

Another announcement comes from Madrid that the Spanish reserve fleet has sailed for an unknown destination.

Naval officials say Sampson's fleet must now wait, as further operations at Santiago will be impossible until Shafter's expedition arrives on the scene.

Jim Bartlett, a Tacoma barber, shot and killed Lillie Millet, his former mistress, and Clarence Emery, her lover. He then shot himself, dying in a few minutes.

The general deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate sum of \$24,032,333, has been reported to the house. All but \$18,205,090 is for war expenses, and \$5,070,825 for ordinary deficiency for pensions.

Santiago is already on famine rations. Every source of supply and reinforcement will soon have been cut off by the blockading fleet. The respective positions of Cervera's warships have been definitely learned by Admiral Sampson's scouts.

The claims of the Canadian sealers arising out of seizures made by the United States in Behring sea have been finally settled by payment to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, of approximately \$475,000, this being the full amount of the claims as settled under agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

The navy department Wednesday posted the following bulletin: Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans and that our force at Guantanamo is in a very satisfactory condition. The town of Acevedo has been occupied by troops under General Rabi. The men under General Garcia are co-operating with the American forces.

A Washington special to a New York paper says: The fourth army corps, Major-General Coppinger commanding, has been designated to undertake the occupation of Porto Rico. It will be rapidly increased to a force of 20,000 men, including all available regulars now in the South, with the addition of the best regiments at Tampa, Chickamauga and Falls Church.

In a report by Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of the state, upon the Paris exposition, he urges that a complete exhibit be made by this country, and says he is opposed to a boycott. Secretary Cridler says the United States will make a grave mistake if they fail to seize the opportunity offered for bringing to the notice of Europe the wonderful resources of this country.

Minor News Items.
Of the 16,000 citizens of the United States now in Germany, 2,000 are naturalized students.

Timely rains give assurance of a wheat crop in the state of Washington in excess of 20,000,000 bushels.

The Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin boat regatta will take place on Saratoga lake June 30.

Charles Allen, pugilist, was given at St. Joseph, Mo., a 15 years' sentence in the penitentiary for robbery.

LATER NEWS.

Preparations for sending troops to reinforce Shafter's expedition are under way.

A steamer just arrived at Hong Kong from Manila says the insurgents hold 4,000 Spaniards and 1,000 natives prisoners with their equipments.

Spain positively refuses to give up Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and to emphasize that refusal, Blanco announces that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce.

Havana's Morro castle has fired on our warships. The fusillade continued at intervals, all day Saturday and the shots were fairly well aimed, indicating the presence of imported gunners.

Affairs are growing worse at Havana. The insurgents are raiding the province from all directions. They constantly harass the city, cut off supplies and destroy the roads. An attempt by Spaniards to dislodge the Cubans resulted disastrously.

The blockade is to be strengthened. The fleet will be reinforced after the debarkation of the troops at Santiago. The ships are to close up, and naval officials say that all danger of Spanish vessels running the blockade will thus be eliminated.

Food is reported scarce in Porto Rico. Prices have advanced and starvation is imminent among the lower classes. Since the bombardment of San Juan by Sampson's warships, the inhabitants of the city live in terror of a repetition of the awful experience, and reliable news is unobtainable in the island.

The Cubans report food supplies in Havana extremely scarce, and that the Spanish army has been placed on half rations. A Cuban officer who has arrived in Key West says that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. He described the people as living on palm buds and dog meat, which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

The Philippines have been declared free. Insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government at Cavite and renounced Spanish authority. There were great demonstrations and a formal declaration of independence was read. Aguinaldo was made president and Don Florido vice-president. The insurgent government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

Preparations are being hastened for the expedition to the Philippines. Five steamers loaded with troops will probably sail from San Francisco for Manila about July 1.

An engine and tender on the north-bound freight on the Langdon line of the Great Northern, jumped the track, fatally injuring Engineer Peterson, Conductor Cohen and a brakeman.

A Havana dispatch says no exchange of prisoners has been authorized at Madrid, and Blanco therefore declines to enter into negotiations looking to the exchange of Hobson and his crew.

For the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines in Hampton roads the burned schooner Shenandoah was blown. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mines off by electricity.

Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippines. General Pena and 1,000 Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, and similar surrenders have occurred at other places. The insurgents propose to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage.

The Hawaiian annexation resolution has been favorably reported upon by the senate committee on foreign relations. There is now a probability that the islands will have been formally annexed to the United States before two weeks have elapsed.

The achievement of the Venus at Santiago is regarded as remarkable, and opens a new era in warfare. The effect of her giant shells upon the fortifications with which they came in contact was destructive to a degree heretofore unequalled by any death-dealing machine in existence.

The captain of a German steamer which has arrived in Gibraltar reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off the north coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar Friday evening. The warships were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers and four torpedo-boat destroyers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arna of the Cuban army, who has just arrived in Key West, says that as soon as war between the United States and Spain was declared, the Spanish guerrillas in Pinar del Rio province went through the country districts butchering the peaceful, women, children and old men, whose bodies lie in the roads and fields unburied to this day.

A special cable from Hong Kong to the New York Journal says that the most severe and strong battle since Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 2,000 Spanish, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing an entrance to the city.

Marines from Dewey's warships and insurgents have the city surrounded and cut off from every possible source of food supply. Foreign residents have fled to the vessels in the harbor. Dewey is prepared to take the city 24 hours after the arrival of the troops now on route.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first officer in the American navy to fall in the war with Spain.

The captain of the gunboat Calles, which was captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet, has been shot for not returning the fire of the American ships.

N. W. Taylor, president of the Cleveland Paper Company and one of the prominent paper manufacturers of the United States, died in Cleveland, aged 75 years.

TORCH IN HAND

Spaniards Are Preparing to Burn City of Caimanera.

ASHES FOR THE INVADERS

Gunboat Landed With Oil Ready for the Match—People Living on Horse Flesh—Colonel Huntington Preparing for an Expected Attack.

ON Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Cuban scouts report today that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the hills of the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is fearful. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made. It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables, and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts say the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, on account of the lack of food.

Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure, however, of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Preparation was made for an assault.

BEYOND REPAIR.

Santiago Ports Are Ruined by the American Bombardment.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—A careful inspection of the hills defending Santiago harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners abroad wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair.

The volumes, which circled over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth, piled by the explosion of the projectiles from the heavy guns, for bodies while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield.

There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of their foliage. The hillsides seem to be totally blown away. These marked the places where the 300-pound charges of gun cotton, thrown by the Venus, landed.

But the most ominous token of death flew from Morro castle. The saffron flag of Spain was half-masted for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of the guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were dead.

If such is the case, they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spanish might seem to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the Americans struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believe that Lieutenant Hobson and his party have been killed. We have 17 prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay, so long as our fire was directed at them. Fifteen minutes' night work by the Venus had done the work.

Many Killed by Turks.
Cottinje, Montenegro, June 21.—There was fighting all day Friday near Berane, on the river Lim. The number killed is not known. The exodus of women and children from the disturbed district into Montenegrin territory continues. Yesterday, the Servians pursued the Albanians as far as Berane, where a Turkish battery in the fortress fired upon the pursuers, killing and wounding many. It is said Edy Pasha has been sent to restore order and rebuild the villages.

HALF WAY REST.

Honolulu Warmly Greets Transports With Volunteers.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—The steamer Miwera arrived today from Honolulu, from which port she sailed June 10. She brings advices as follows: The United States transports City of Peking, Australia and City of Sydney arrived at Honolulu together June 1. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people, and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm has never been witnessed in Honolulu.

When the vessels docked it was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about half the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. The men visited Waikiki and other points of interest, and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception, the steamers and the grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

June 3, the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the executive building. President Dole was on hand to welcome them. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each man the chief executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu.

An outdoor luncheon was served by the ladies of the city. The transports left for Manila June 4. The Charleston cleared outside and waited for the fleet, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons of coal.

Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels, but two desertions were recorded, and they were from the Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one of whom was discharged for disability, and the other is in a local hospital.

The voyage down was pleasant, and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the City of Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck, and the surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessels arrived.

Three Kamehameha school students, all native Hawaiians tried to enlist with Colonel Summers, of the Oregon regiment for the trip to Manila. The boys were worked up over the war, and were immensely enthusiastic in their American sentiments. Four men, regular members of the Hawaiian army, joined the United States forces at Honolulu. They went on board the Peking and were galled at once.

It was given out officially that the Bennington would not leave port until the arrival of the Michigan. The Bennington will go to Mare Island to be cleaned, and then will be sent to Manila as a fleet convoy.

While the United States troops were in Honolulu, over 7,000 letters were written by them. The postage, amounting to \$141, was paid by the Hawaiian government. Most of the writing was done in the legislative halls. The stationery was furnished free of charge.

THREE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.

The Navy Department Advertises for Proposals.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department today issued advertisements calling for proposals for the building of three great battle-ships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department September 1, and 24 months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. That is the maximum, but bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the construction, which indicates the department's intention to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contracts. The time allowed by the department is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts for the construction of vessels of this class.

Park City, Utah, Burned.

Salt Lake, June 21.—A special to the Tribune from Park City, Utah, says: Tonight the ideal mining camp of Park City is a mass of unlighted ruins, the fire to which it succumbed beginning at 4 o'clock this morning and continuing with awful fury for nearly eight hours. Park avenue has sustained losses that cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy. The Chinese quarter is completely wiped out and not a dwelling remains on Kaw hill.

The estimated loss is about \$1,000,000, with light insurance, which is distributed among a large number of companies. The actual figures cannot be obtained tonight.

Killed by Lightning.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 21.—When about to go in bathing at Palatka beach today James Gatewood, stonecrafter of General Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va.

San the Blockade.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already, and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the sale of Pinar, Cienfuegos, and other ports on the southwest coast, having direct communication with the capital. It is understood, however, that nothing reaches Santiago.

The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Yosemite are now scouting for the Spanish steamer Paraisma Concepcion,

ABOUT TO FALL

The City of Manila Can Hold Out But a Few Days.

INSURGENTS IN THE SUBURBS

Food Has Given Out and the Soldiers Are Starving—City Will Not Be Taken at Present, But Its Surrender Is Expected.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 20.—Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine islands. General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz. Similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference, as no excesses whatever have been committed.

The insurgents proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage, and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially Paterno, a prominent native protégé of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing today in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is

completely exhausted.

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IT HAS SAILED.

Spanish Reserve Fleet Leaves Cadiz for Unknown Destination.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "The Carlos V. Palayo, Rapido, Patriot, Audaz, Osa, Prosperina, Girald, Prelejo Colon (with the minister of marine on board), Alfonso Doco, Canondong, Antonio Lopez, Ila Pinos, Buena Ayres and San Francisco, left Cadiz yesterday. The first 11 passed the rock bound for Cartagena for orders; the last three had troops on board. This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores."

The army officials were satisfied, on learning today that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side. It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commander to take, as there was still something left for them to save in Porto Rico.

The naval view is not similar to that taken by the army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to the fleet as the latter, and few officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines. The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is certainly the opinion of naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no trouble in repulsing the whole Spanish force, while the Cadiz fleet could not afford pasture for Sampson's steel bullets.

Spanish Hopes Are Raised.

Madrid, June 20.—There are a number of rumors in circulation as to the

movement of the Spanish fleet.

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